THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

J. F. DUNLAP,

Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver Pa. All business promptly attended to. [may9'72-1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the Argus office.

J. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office in the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, Beaver Pa. may6-6m.

H. C. CHANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Allison's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care in operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. mar27-1y.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and careful attention. apl5-1y

JOHN B. DILWORTH, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. All business promptly attended to. apr27-1y

JAMES McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All Business promptly attended to. feb23, '70-tf

E. D. BUCHANAN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. nov26-1y

DR. J. S. McCLYMONDS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, two doors west of the Court House. sept28'71-1y

HENRY MEER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. [sep28-1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Ergo Andriesen Druggist & Apothecary. Medicines carefully compounded. [sep28-1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy goods. Fifth street, New Brighton. sept27'71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Both practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. may6-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Rolls st. nov17'71-1y

A. SIPPERLY, Baker & Confectioner, Ice Cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

J. N. SMITH, opposite the *Press* office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-'71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Friday. Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25-'71-1y

J. EVERARD—*Dry Goods, Groceries*, Notions, Hardware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. [sep27-71-1y

C. WINTER, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27-71-1y

W. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glass-ware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Fallowfield. sep27-71-1y

C. BITTLE, M. D.—2229 Broadway, New-Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 P. M. sep27-71 1y

J. McLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

W. H. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones, &c., for sale at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near the Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

W. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, Opposite sep27-71-1y

J. STEAD & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. jy21-1y

UNION RESTAURANT and Eating House, open at all hours; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Hall, cor. of Penn and Broadway. sep24-71-1y

EVERGREEN MOUNT NURSERIES.—Choice Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (sep27-71-1y E. THOMAS.

J. GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nones.) feb27-71-1y

C. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Third street. Special attention given to weddings, oysters and ice-cream. [sep14-1y

S. A. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, New Brighton, Pa. New suits [sep14-1y

J. ROSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway, Beaver, Pa., is now re-touching. [sep24-1y

W. H. PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21-1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call at Main st., B. Falls. (sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions.

BRIDGEWATER.

A. REICHMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27-1y

J. MOLTER, dealer in COAL of all kinds. Bank at McKinley's Run. aug27-1y

JOSEPH HERDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12-71-1y

J. HEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

NEIL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. febs'71-1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Bridge st., Bridgewater [sep14-1y

C. BEST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14-1y

ROCHESTER.

W. SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14-1y

C. BEHRING, German Apothecary & Druggist in Diamond, near Post-office. Prescriptions carefully compounded. feb26-1y

GEORGE SCHLELFIN, Agent.—Bakery and Confectionery. Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Particular attention given to supplying Parties and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14-1y

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross' Store, New York st. nov1

ABRAHAM BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, Horse-shoeing and Horse-boeing done in a workmanlike manner. Rochester, Pa [sep28-1y.

WEBSTER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa sept.12-1y

J. HAWKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine, New York and B. St. Rochester. (feb22-1y

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best materials, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Rochester, Pa jan16-1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above the Factory. Rochester, Pa. [sep21-1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14-1y

EYE, EAR & SKIN.—Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed Grain, Notions, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts. Rochester.

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sept 1y

T. BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to Boyle & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lath & Shingles, Rochester. apr 1y

BEAVER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, near the R. station and Ohio river. oct19-1y

KEPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House, Good accommodations and good stabling. Near A. R. Depot. oct19-1y

J. H. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Shop, Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19-1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. WINANS, Electrical Physician. Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14-1y

VANPORT.

W. CORNELIUS & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan10-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. E. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Builder in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds and Barges built to order. Jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Double Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portsmouth top and centre. Fallston, Pa

D. CONE, M. D., late of Darlington, has removed to New Brighton, offers his services, in all its branches, to the people of this and surrounding country. Office corner Third and Broadway. sept15-1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO APPRENTICES to the Carpenter Business. Those desiring, apply without good reference. THOMAS GRANT, New Galilee, Pa

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO WORK AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE. *No Cutting or Pain Whatever.*

Address DR. C. W. SPENCER, Surgical and Dental, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON, ... CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. [june5-72-tf.

Miscellaneous.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

eg-tf

J. D. RAMALEY'S OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

Goods sent to any address, on approval. may24-1y.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARMSTOCKS,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS.

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

45 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 19, 1872. 1y; chdgmays.

WE have on hand a large selection of fine finished work, which we are selling 15 per cent. less than any other firm in Beaver county. Persons wishing to erect Monuments or Grave Stones, call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to do as we represent, and will warrant our work of the best Italian Marble, and for workmanship and finish we defy competition [apr19-6m

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED,

LOCK STITCH.

There are some points to a sewing machine that ladies desiring to purchase, should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the work required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of order.

We claim that the IMPROVED ELLIPTIC possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE NOW MANUFACTURED.

And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. EATON BROS.,

feb14,1y] 19 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'69-1

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Spring and Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

may4,70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, 70tf

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,

AMERICAN WATCHES,

JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT.
E. HOWARD & CO.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of any article offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
SOLE AGENTS.

nov29-1y.]

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—lyched.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *Joints cut and bolted*, ready to hang furnished on short notice. WILLIAM PEOPLES,

mar6,1y Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley

W. W. BARKER,

(Successor to Barker & Haseltine.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 6 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa. [may27,71y

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in this county. Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a Bond need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions, to proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [march1y

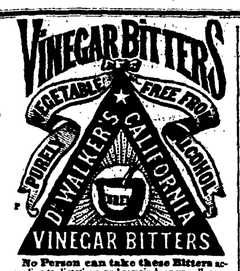
Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy, salubrious* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village, and rural residence, and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3,tf.



No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in restoring Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worm, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

apr17;1y—to chg; oct 17

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from June 24, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1, Pas Ex	No. 5, Mail.	No. 7 Pas Ex	No. 3, Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	930AM	230PM
Rochester	255	845	1045	336
Alliance	505	1145	735PM	615
Orrville	633	1259PM	923	747
Mansfield	815	122	253	942
Crestline { A	905	500	610	1010
Crestline { D	930	610AM	635	1020
Forest	1053	739	808	1149
Lima	1152	900	950	1243AM
Fort Wayne	210PM	1140	1220AM	253
Plymouth	417	1259PM	1210	455
Chicago	730	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mail.	No. 2, Pas Ex	No. 6, Pas Ex	No. 4, Nit Ex
Chicago	620AM	820AM	535PM	920PM
Plymouth	915	1103	900	1240AM
Fort Wayne	1105PM	1225PM	1135	315
Lima	225	315	1142AM	505
Forest	343	434	256	630
Crestline { A	520	550	430	800
Crestline { D	1120AM	550	440	825
Mansfield	1205PM	640	550	907
Orrville	225	812	700	1108
Alliance	440	950	850	110PM
Rochester	717	1154AM	1035	340
Pittsburgh	835	100	1210PM	435

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday. Nos. 3 & 6, daily: No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 5d, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom'
Cleveland	845AM	1215PM	335PM
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1130	234	617
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	145	421	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom'
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	445	
Bayard	1025	541	
Alliance	1155	657	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	734	815
Hudson	1255	810	850
Cleveland	210	880	1015

Leave. Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m. | Bayard 9:45 a m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m. | N Philadelphia 2:00 p m

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM		200PM	415PM
Bridgeport	555		210	420
Steubenville	700		315	540
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Rochester	930	325	555	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	310PM	500PM	
Rochester	740	810	605	
Wellsville	850	410	720	
Steubenville	945	502		
Bridgeport	1045	558		
Bellair	1100	610		

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

1872. Spring and Summer. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, Bought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
[apr10-tf

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

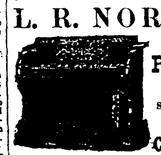
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joinery of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4-1y

L. R. NORTON.



DEALER IN

PIANOS,

AND

STATE AGENT

FOR THE

CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

118 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Opposite New City Hall. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 1jy3.3m.

CHIMNEY TOPS.

THE undersigned are manufacturing Chimney Tops, all Sizes, Plain and fancy. They have all the facilities for making a No. 1 article, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

S. J. JOHNSTON & SON,
may29'72-tf] Vanport, Pa.

Gold & Silver Watches.

ROBERTS

HAS REMOVED

—TO—

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE,

(THREE DOORS ABOVE OLD STAND)

WHILE REBUILDING.

—OF—

Our Greatest Specialties:

E. HOWARD & CO'S FINE WATCHES,

Waltham Watch Company's Watches,

ELGIN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES,

United States (Marion) Watches.

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POLITICAL.

SUMNER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 30, 1872.—The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Charles Sumner and colored citizens of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1871.—*Sir:* We, the undersigned citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate, and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both, and your observation have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will if elected force the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and with the greatest vigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment, and desire that in our colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice. Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

[Signed] A. T. Augusta, Md.; David Fisher, Sr., John A. Smith, Edward Crouse, Wm. A. Wormley, Wm. Wilson, R. W. Tomkins, John H. Brown, Henry Lacy, W. H. Bell, J. L. N. Bowen, M. D., Jacob Dewitter, Samuel Proctor, J. J. Ketchum, Charles, N. Thomas, Wm. H. Shorter, Henry Hill, Thurman J. Shadd, George D. Johnston, Chris. A. Fleetwood, Charles F. Bruce, David King and Wm. Polkeny.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July, 29, 1872.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, which was duly placed in my hands by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it and be aided by information. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides, but my best judgment is in harmony with my early convictions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am a friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a consistent course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of my citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice. In answering your inquiries, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek, nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for general welfare, charity for all, and with the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war making power. Sailing into the harbor of Port-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the "Dictator"—properly manned for this service—and the frigate, "Severn," as consort, and other monitors in their train, the Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the executive mansion, accompanied by the officers of his squadron, and then pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows dealt his message of war, declaring: "The President was Alexander." The Admiral would have done no such a thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such menace from any government in the world. Here was indignity, not only to the black republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was poised there like a hawk sailing in the air and ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel proceeding found a victim among our white fellow citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him and is part of the military during immediately about him. That such outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black.

I confess my trials as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the administration, and secretly desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused; and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled, that the great republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the national Constitution, international laws and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race, which was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law declaring the equality of nations as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathies.

Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward, on the return of the commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, a colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners, at a common table on the mail packet on the Potomac, almost in sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned Commissioners at dinner carefully omitted Douglass who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity.

Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the United States President. But I cannot forget the civil rights bill, which is the capstone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, could do nothing for this benificent measure during a long session of Congress. It was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debates, but there was no word of heartfelt sympathy from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of some colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance his cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill. Nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account.

Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity for industry of the President in protecting the colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, could have averted those Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by character and the drawback of his own conduct. After violating the constitution and international law to insult the Black Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law-breakers.

Passing from "antecedents," I come now to the "present position" of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley; each was nominated by reform conventions—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia—and in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the government; while on the other hand the convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of officeholders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism. Seeing the personal government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and laws, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, all of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible by true Republicans; therefore, the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as especially relates particularly to the colored race, are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of equal rights. It states and claims, "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects the platform of Cincinnati is the most republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those unrepublican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity.

From the two nominations and two platforms I come to the supporting of candidates, and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devoted and earnest Republicans, whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present administration of the country, known too well as military ring, Senatorial ring, and Custom House ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 7th, 1872.

THE Democratic convention in this place on last Monday, was not run by but two or three persons, nor was it engaged during the session in simply ratifying jobs previously "set up" by interested and scheming parties. In these respects it was a vast improvement on the last two or three Quay-Rutan conventions.

SENATOR CAMERON is reported to have sent word some time ago to General Allen, that it would be a good thing for the State ticket if he (Allen) would retire from it, as a candidate for Auditor General. Allen answered that he would do so provided he, (Cameron) would pledge himself not to be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate, and give a bond for its faithful performance. "Old Winnebago" would not pledge, and the negotiations ceased.

EVERY Republican newspaper, we believe, in Pittsburgh, published the affidavit of Carpenter, the Oneonta N. Y.) man, who swore that he saw a letter last winter, written by Horace Greeley in which the ex-editor of the *Tribune* favored the payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers. The *Radical* likewise copied Carpenter's affidavit. Since then, the scoundrel (Carpenter) has become conscience stricken, or has received intimations of a suit against him for perjury, and now he comes out over his own signature and retracts the whole of his previous statement. This retraction has been widely published, yet neither of the Pittsburgh papers nor the *Radical* have had the manliness to copy it. Is this honorable journalism?

A NEWPORT, R. I, dispatch of August 4th, says a U. S. Marshal, accompanied by Capt. Ritchie of the revenue cutter Moccasin, went aboard the Cuban schooner Pioneer yesterday afternoon, and took charge of her, by order of President Grant, for violation of the neutrality laws. Lieut. Chaureon, of the Cuban service, demanded the Marshal's papers in the name of the Cuban Republic, which were read to him, Capt. Ritchie endorsing them, and informing the Lieutenant that he recognized the Marshal's authority. Lieutenant Chaureon protested in the name of the Cuban Republic against the seizure of the Pioneer, fired a gun, threw his sword overboard, nailed the Cuban colors to the mast, and, with his officers and crew, left the vessel in the hands of the Marshal. The United States officers then unloaded the guns, and the Pioneer will be docked and dismantled. The case will be brought before the courts at Providence on the 12th inst.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, is the Grant committee man for Pennsylvania. He was State Treasurer, when Evans was collecting the war claims of Pennsylvania. People can determine for themselves whether he derived any "pleasure or profit" from the Evans swindle, by reading his letter introducing Mr. Evans to Mr. Titian J. Coffey, who was at that time practicing in the Court of Claims production:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, March, 1867.

MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence Yours, W. H. KEMBLE.

If, as committee man, Mr. Kemble, comes into possession of the campaign fund for this State, we advise the rank and file in the "regular" organization to keep a pretty close lookout. Whether he adds, divides, or keeps still, is the point we wish them to ascertain. If he is an honor to a political organization, we hardly know how it could be dishonored.

WITHIN the past year or two, the term "Legislative rooster," has been frequently used in connection with disreputable proceedings in our State Legislature. "A Legislative rooster" is one who goes to Harrisburg during the winter, and as a lobbyist or member makes money by assisting or declining to assist in the passage of bills brought up in the Assembly. It matters not to the "rooster" whether the bill is right or wrong. He takes hold of it—to defeat it or to put it through—for the money he can obtain for his services. He is as willing to labor for an iniquitous bill as he is for a just one. He is as ready to swindle the State, as he is to "go through" a corporation or an individual. His objective point is *money*, and whether this is obtained honestly or corruptly is a question he gives himself no concern about whatever. With this definition of a "rooster," we ask our readers to turn to another column in the ARGUS, and read the address of Mr. C. W. Ellis of Warren county, Pa. to its Republicans, touching the conduct of General Harrison Allen while a member of the State Senate, in a pipe bill in which Mr. Ellis was interested. If that transaction does not prove General Allen to be a "Legislative rooster," of the most corrupt type, we would hardly know how to convince any one that such a fowl existed. Would a man, at all events, who is guilty of such practices, make a safe Auditor General? is a question the people of the State are to decide at the October election.

THE *Radical*, of last week said that a Grant majority in North Carolina "will virtually decide the Presidential struggle. Having carried Connecticut and New Hampshire, it only needs North Carolina to satisfy intelligent men of all parties that General Grant will be re-elected by a larger majority than he received four years ago."

During the same day the above was written in Beaver, the election in North Carolina was held, and the result shows that instead of Grant carrying that State, the Liberals were victorious by a majority of about 5,000. Bearing in mind the fact that General Grant succeeded in North Carolina in 1868 by over 12,000 majority, it will be seen that his friends there have been making headway backwards "right smart," during the past four years.

As to Connecticut and New Hampshire, we have only to say that no elections have been held in either of these States since the Reform movement was started. At their elections in last April—a month before Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, the contest in both states was very close between the old parties. Since the Cincinnati convention, sixty-five Greeley *Republican* clubs have been organized in Connecticut, and the Hon. Daniel Clark of New Hampshire—one of the best posted politicians in it—writes that that State is sure for Greeley and Brown by 8,000 majority.

If the *Radical* can extract any comfort from these facts, it is welcome to all it can get. Were we in its place, however, we would not try to hang our hat on a moonbeam just now.

AT the county Republican convention held in Beaver last May one year ago, Col. Quay, who was one of its members, offered a resolution, which appointed Thos Kerr of Freedom and J. L. B. Dawson of Beaver Falls, delegates to "the next Republican State Convention." The resolution was carried. It will be noticed that these delegates were selected almost a year in advance of the State Convention! "Why this haste?" was a question frequently asked, but answered satisfactorily by no one. The Gubernatorial question had not been talked about by the people, and at that time too, it was not known who would be or who would not be candidates for that office. The representatives, were, of course, uninstructed. One fact, however, seemed to impress itself upon a great many minds, and that was, that Col. Quay carried both of the above named delegates in his "breeches pocket," and could give their votes in the "next Republican State Convention" to whomsoever he saw proper. About eight months after the appointment of the delegates here alluded to, Col. Quay received a very fine cow from the herd of General Hartranft, estimated to be worth $200 00.

Three or four months later "the next Republican State Convention" was held, and not only did Messrs Kerr and Dawson support General Hartranft for Governor, but by some means or other Mr. Rutan worked his way into the Convention, and voted for Hartranft too. Probably, some unlooked for fine points in the Alderney were discovered meanwhile and an extra vote was thought to be due her previous owner.

Of course we do not allege that there was anything corrupt in all this, but we are a little alarmed lest some of our people will come to think that the Republican support of this county was exchanged last spring in our State Convention, for a cow.

STATE elections were held in North Carolina, August 1; in Kentucky, Montana and Utah, August 5. State elections will be held as follows: New Mexico, September 1, California, September 2; Vermont, September 3; Maine, September 9; Colorado Territory, September 10; Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, October 8; South Carolina, October 16; West Virginia, October 24. All the States vote for Presidential electors on the 9th of November, and on the same day the following choose State officers: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Lousiann, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New-York, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Arizona holds her Territorial election on the 8th of November.

NORTH Carolina election returns come in very slowly, more especially since it is close and the correct result might be thought to have an effect upon the elections which were to come off on Monday in Kentucky, Montana and Utah. It seems to be conceded that the Conservatives have carried the Governor, five of the eight congressmen and a majority in the State Legislature. This, when it is considered that the Administration threw all the money, documents and speakers into that State which they could scrape together, may be looked upon as a grand Liberal triumph. The majority is said to range from 1500 to 2,000.

The latest dispatch is as follows:

RALEIGH, August 4.—Official and partial returns received from seventy-five counties reduce the Democratic majority to some two thousand. The remaining seventeen counties are mostly small and will not materially change these figures. The Grant men concede the State by fifteen or twenty-five hundred majority. There is still intense interest felt in the result.

THE following congratulatory address was issued on last Saturday:

HEAD'QRS DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMM'TEES,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2d, 1872

The National Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees desire to congratulate the people of the United States who are in favor of reform in the Government upon the magnificent victory achieved by the people of North Carolina, virtually deciding as it does the Presidential contest. When it is recollected that in no period in our country's history have such unwarranted means been used to intimidate a free people, the result is all the more gratifying and glorious. Let each State favoring reconciliation, union, and peace, vie with its sisters in contributing to the overwhelming defeat of an Administration that has vainly attempted to perpetuate its power by means at once extraordinary and disgraceful.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
Ch'n Dem. National Committee.
ETHAN ALLEN.
Ch'n Liberal Rep., National Com.

Later.—The *Times'* Raleigh special of August 5th says 72 counties give Caldwell, for Governor, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six majority, which it is believed, cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. Merrimon says he will contest the election before the Legislature unless the Republican majority is more than one thousand. The Legislature is Democratic by a majority of eighteen on a joint ballot. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee estimates the Republican majority at *two thousand*.

OF the sixty-five Republicans in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, sixty-one are Greeley men. Of the eighty-one Democrats every one is for Greeley.

Less than one year ago "The New-York Tribune," THE BEAVER ARGUS, and all the other Greeley Republican papers were loud in their praise of Gen. Grant and his administration. Now they are filled with abuse of the President and attacks on his administration. We would like to see these editors give a reason for this sudden change satisfactory to their readers.—*Radical*.

AS *The Radical* has singled out *The Tribune* and THE ARGUS, we prefer to let the former give the "reason" asked for. Here it is:

DEFAULTERS UNDER GRANT.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE DEFALCATIONS.

The Civil Service and Public Robbery—Twenty-two Delinquent Internal Revenue Officers—Thirty-nine Post-office Culprits—Thirty Offenders in other Departments—Over $2,500,000 Missing, and the half not told—Can Nothing Better than This be Hoped for?

The following is a very incomplete list of public robberies and defalcations under the present Administration. It is compiled from *The Tribune* files, and of course embraces only those cases of embezzlement and fraud that have been exposed in the newspapers. It can hardly be doubted that, if the truth were known, a far more frightful list than the following could be made of the doings of the plunderers and scoundrels who have held office under the Government, under the auspices of such men as Murphy and Terwilliger:

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue Bureau furnishes the largest amount of defalcations. The aggregate balance due the United States from ex-Collectors reaches the enormous sum of *one million three hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars! This does not, however, include all* deficiencies. A statement has been published as official which represents the actual balance due as $152,398.80; but this, like all *official documents now-a-days*, is deceptive in its nature. In reality, it is a statement of the cash balances due. When the question was asked at the Bureau in Washington by our correspondent, "Does this represent the entire amount of defalcations?" the answer was, "It does not." Nevertheless it was, like the Post-office statement, sent out as fully correct and trustworthy.

Barton Able, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st District of Missouri; On the 8th of October 1870, suit commenced against him by his sureties for about $250,000, alleged to be unaccounted for by him as a Government officer.

John Speer, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas; arrested at Lawrence, Kansas, in September, 1870 charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the revenue and embezzling $159,000 of Government bonds.

John Van Horn, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Speer of Kansas; arrested in September, 1870, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue.

John A. Phillips, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th District of New York; a defaulter in the sum of $30,000 or more; fled to Europe in March, 1870.

Joshua F. Bailey, Internal Revenue Collector for the 32d District of New York; proved a defaulter in March, 1870, in the sum of $182,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from stamps not deposited, special deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amount collected on account of storekeepers' salaries, and amount collected on account of gaugers' fees; the greater part of the money was used in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and a complete him at the time he absconded. Sureties ample, but no steps taken towards collecting from them. Henry Clews and other prominent Grant men among them.

Fielding Hurst, Collector of the 6th District of Tennessee, was suspended for fraud and neglect of duty in January, 1871, and his deputy, Thomas, placed in charge of the office.

Colonel Alexander was arrested in January, 1871, on a charge of defalcation in office while supervisor of Internal Revenue in New Orleans.

Morgan L. Harris, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the 7th district of New York; suit commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court, New York, in March, 1871, against his bondsmen to recover $200,000 for the alleged loss of $240,636 to the Government, caused by Morgan's accepting worthless bonds for the removal of 120,017 gallons of whisky.

The Rev. M. S. Gaddis, ex-Internal Revenue Assessor for the 2d district of Ohio; arrested in April 1871, for neglect of duty while in office, for receiving presents and bribes, and for offering a bribe to his Assistant Assessor to induce him to allow frauds to be committed in the office.

F. Mier, ex-Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in Texas, committed suicide on the 27th of November 1871, in consequence of a fear that he would be arrested for embezzling Government funds.

George A. Lawrence, a Revenue officer in New York city; arrested and indicted in March 1872, for blackmailing Francis Gotzberger, a West street liquor dealer, released by the court on the ground that he was not a revenue officer under the law.

Floyd Fields, a revenue officer in New York city; arrested and indicted in March 1872, for blackmailing F. Gotzberger, a West-st. liquor dealer; released by court on the ground that he was not a revenue officer under the law.

Gen. Daniel S. Stanton, Collector of the 5th Internal Revenue District of Maryland; charged in March, 1872 with being a defaulter in the sum of about $19,500.

George D. Orner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th District of Missouri, accused April, 1872, of being a defaulter, and a suit entered against him and his surties for $100,000; reported April 30, 1872, as having absconded with some $10,000 in Government funds.

W. C. V. Hicks, Collector of Internal Revenue in the 24 Congressional District of Mississippi; defaulter in the sum of $6,629 89, according to the books in the Treasury Department; appointed Aug. 20, 1869.

B. B. Emery, Collector of Internal Revenue in the 24 Congressional District of Mississippi; defaulter to the amount of $58,214 48, according to the books of the Treasury Department; appointed Nov. 14, 1869. Suits are said to have been commenced against Hicks and Emery, although the representative of the district has never heard of any, and can learn nothing of them.

Louis P. Wetmore, Revenue Inspector in New York, arrested in January 1870, charged with having falsely gauged 783 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held to bail in $5,000.

Ezra Farrington, Revenue Inspector in New York; arrested in January 1870, on a charge of having falsely gauged 5,616 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held in $5000 bail.

F. A. Stevens, ex-U. S. Inspector and Guager in New York; arrested in February 1870, in St. Louis, charged with perpetrating frauds, in connection with citizens of New York, to the amount of $2,000,000; brought to New York and committed to answer.

Horace Bouton, Assessor of New-Orleans; arrested in March 1870, on a charge of fraud.

Ex-Congressman Wm. B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee; arrested in Washington, Oct. 26, 1871; accessory to defrauding the Treasury out of $68,000 by means of fraudulent bounty claims.

PENSION BUREAU.

Nearly a year ago Congress called for a statement of the defaulters in this office, and it has yet to see the light. From the books of the Pension Bureau, however, it appears that the total sum abstracted since Grant was inaugurated is *two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars!* This is divided among Lawrence and Van Buren of New York, Forbes and Calhoun of Philadelphia, and Collins of this city. The reason why an official comparative statement has not been prepared is that during Johnson's term only $132,000 was stolen. Grant would, in consequence be in excess of Johnson $150,000.

George P. Thatcher, of the U. S. Pension office at Philadelphia; convicted in June 1870, of embezzling $300, and sentenced to 15 months and a fine of $325, and recommended to the mercy of the President.

Gen. Wm. A. Lawrence, U. S. Pension Agent at New York; discovered to be a defaulter April, 1871, to the amount of about $17,000; absconded.

W. F. Forbes, Invalid Pension Agent at Philadelphia; suspended Sept. 30, 1871, on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000; he expressed his willingness to restore the amount to the Government, and was held in $25,000 bail.

Judge J. W. Wright, Indian Pension Agent for soldiers of the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Nations;—charged, in 1871, with irregularities involving about $500,000.

Alexander Clapperton, Acting Indian Pension Agent at Fort Smith, Arkansis, under J. W. Wright; arrested in January 1872, on charge of defrauding the Government while holding that position.

Major A. R. Calhoun, Pension Agent at Philadelphia; charged with being a defaulter, Nov. 1871.

W. T. Collins, U. S. Pension Agent at Washington; discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of about $60,000 in February 1872.

George A. Batcheider, Secretary of Dakota Territory; $8,000 of Territorial funds discovered to be unaccounted for in June 1871, an effort was making to compromise the matter, and it was thought it would be successful.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

About a week ago *The New-York Times* contained a Washington dispatch which was significantly headed "How figures are made to lie." The dispatch says: "The total amount received and disbursed by the Post-Office Department from postal and money-order funds from the beginning of President Grant's Administration up to March 31 of the present year was $178,768,468 66, and the amount of defalcations within the period mentioned was $95,316 49, of which $12,146 95 has already been collected." Following the example of some other departments, the P. O. officials attempt to garble their accounts for the purpose of manufacturing campaign circulars. A document was prepared giving the frauds by States, of which the article in the *Times* gives the total. *The Times* article being a transcript from this Grant campaign document. This official statement was given to the Grant Executive Committee, and as they were fearful of its being exposed, they refused to use any portion of it but the total amounts. As an example of its falsifications, it returns New York State as not having a single Post-office defaulter during Grant's administration! Curious to know how this document was manufactured, inquiries were made at the Department at Washington, and the following facts were elicited: The statement *is nothing more than a list of amounts due the Government from suits which have been instituted during Grant's administration against postmasters who have defaulted.* In the judgment of the Post-office no man is a defaulter against whom suit has not been entered. It only comprehends post-masters; defaulting deputy post-masters, money-order clerks, and other employes are not included because they have no account with the Department. Each defaulter is included if the Post-office thinks his sureties are good. At the present day the Post-office has an extremely good opinion of all sureties. Finally, defalcations that have been compromised on account of political favor or other reasons do not appear in this official statement, nor do those received by special act of Congress. In short, nothing is in it which could by any possible subterfuge be kept out. When asked for a correct list of the defalcations, the Department officials were indignant, and while they admitted everything stated above, they expected the inquirer to be satisfied with their campaign document. The Norton defalcation in New-York was $115,000; McCartney's, in Washington, $24,000; Wood's, in Indiana, $5,000, making a total, including the $95,000 which the department admits in its statement, of $242,000.

P. B. Hotchaway, clerk in the Hartford, Conn., Post-office; charged with being a defaulter; absconded; arrested in Charles City, Iowa, February, 1870.

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Nathaniel J. Gilbert, Assistant Postmaster at Spuyten Duyvil, charged with robbing the mails; examined November 22, 1870, and case adjourned; complaints were received at Washington from persons who failed to get money remitted by mail, and decoy letters were sent, several of which were found on the prisoner's person.

Joseph Hartwich, a letter-carrier attached to Station H., New-York City; locked up December 6, 1870, in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of secreting letters.

John T. Lawrence, a letter-carrier from Station F. on a Third Avenue route; arrested January 17, 1871, on a charge of embezzling two letters containing $8, and committed in default of $5,000.

E. A. McLoughlin, alias John W. McLean, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.; arrested in New-York City, March 17, 1871, for embezzling $5,000 of Government funds about seven months previous, while Assistant Postmaster; when he reached this city he had $2,500 left, which he invested in a billiard saloon at Crosby and Broome streets; he was identified by a photograph, and made a full confession; after conveying his saloon to the Government, he was taken to Atlanta.

Miss Morey, an employe in the Post-office at McGranville, Cortland county, N. Y.; arrested April, 1870, on a charge of robbing the mails.

—— McCoy, Postmaster, at Montevello, Mo., arrested in April, 1871, for purloining money from registered letters, some of which was found in his possession.

Paul H. Lachantin, a Post-office clerk in New-York; charged with embezzling letters intrusted to his care; held August 23, 1871, in $10,000 bail by Commissioner Osborn.

F. A. McCartney, Disbursing Officer of the Post-office Department, Washington; defaulter in the sum of about $30,000; detected in June 10, 1871, when it was ascertained that for several months previous frequent delays were made in the payment of bills against the Department, for which no explanation could be given; the salaries of some of the clerks were withheld for several days at a time; speculations and sickness entailed large debts upon him, which he endeavored to relieve himself of by speculating with Government funds; he conveyed his property to the Government a short time before being confined in an insane asylum; the deficiencies in the salaries of the clerks was about $10,000, for which an appropriation was asked.

—— Reed, Postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., son of Gov. Reed of that State; having become a defaulter in the sum of about $17,000, a special agent was sent to investigate the matter, with instructions to arrest him unless he refunded the amount; it was thought his friends would make good the amount, and the Department removed him from office.

John S. Kirwan, a Post-office clerk Cherokee and Seminole Nations;—charged, in 1871, with irregularities involving about $500,000.

Alexander Clapperton, Acting Indian Pension Agent at Fort Smith, Arkansis, under J. W. Wright; arrested in January 1872, on charge of defrauding the Government while holding that position.

Major A. R. Calhoun, Pension Agent at Philadelphia; charged with being a defaulter, Nov. 1871.

W. T. Collins, U. S. Pension Agent at Washington; discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of about $60,000 in February 1872.

George A. Batcheider, Secretary of Dakota Territory; $8,000 of Territorial funds discovered to be unaccounted for in June 1871, an effort was making to compromise the matter, and it was thought it would be successful.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

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$490 50, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Pittsburgh Post of recent date says that United States District Attorney Swoope has received instructions to enter suit against David Hays, late Postmaster at Tionesta, Penn., for embezzlement. The money-order account of Hays is $100 35 short, and he has been requested to settle, but has refused to do so.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

During the past eleven years this Bureau has been managed by Gen. Spinner, and, curiously enough, escaped without the loss of a dollar up to the administration of Grant. The prevailing fever, however, took hold of it, and now the amount stolen reaches $90,500. This is distributed as follows: Edwins, $8,500; Marden, $12,000; Johnson, $50,000; and unknown, $20,000.

Charles E. Edwins, convicted in winter of 1870-71 of embezzling $8,500 from the United States Treasury, was pardoned in March, 1871, by the President, on account of his health.

Victor G. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office; charged, October, 1871, with being implicated in the bounty frauds of Wm. B. Stokes; fined, February, 1872, $500 and cost.

Seth Johnson, clerk in the cash-room of the United States Treasurer's office; discovered to be a defaulter, in the winter of 1871-72, to the amount of $50,000, and is still in custody.

Frederick A. Marden, Chief Clerk Division of Accounts, U. S. Treasurer's office; proved, in the Winter of 1871-72, to be a defaulter in the sum of $12,000; he is still confined.

—— Phillips, alias Forbes, charged with embezzling money from the Sub-Treasury in New-York, was arrested at Queenstown, Ireland, in April, 1870, and sent to jail for eight days.

H. R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency; charged with receiving bribes; forced to resign March, 1872, in consequence of a report made by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, which exonerated him from any dishonest motives, but advised his resignation or removal.

"Lew" Hulburd, Bank Examiner in Philadelphia; defaulter in the sum of $38,000, while cashier of the Farmer's National Bank of Richmond, Va., in 1866; after being forced to resign this position he was appointed to the position of Bank Examiner in Philadelphia, by his brother, Controller Hulburd; he resigned the office of Bank Examiner a short time since.

Charles Callender, ex-Bank Examiner for New-York; arrested Dec. 20, 1871, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean Bank of New York City to the amount of $76,000; held by U.S. Commissioner Osburn in $20,000, Jan. 20, 1872, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry T. Allen, keeper of the subtreasury in New York; charged with defrauding the Government by means of false vouchers; an indefinite postponement of the case was asked by the District Attorney in January 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Frank McGraw, a watchman at the State Department, charged in Sept. 2871, with stealing, in connection with George H. Chase, a Post-office messenger, gold and silver treaty seals to the value of $400 or $500; he confessed and the seals were recovered in a melted condition in January, 1872. He pleaded guilty to petty larceny by consent, and was fined $500, and sentenced to three months in jail.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

John Logan, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, charged Oct. 1870 with presenting fraudulent accounts; the charge was preferred by his Deputy, who prepared the accounts and knew them to be fraudulent; it was thought at the time that no action would be taken in the matter.

W. A. Britton, U. S. Marshal for Western District of Arkansas; defalcation ample enough to convict him in possession of the Government; he was prosecuted, but simply dismissed; his successor (Root) was recently relieved and Britton reinstated.

CUSTOMS.

The amount standing in the books of the office, January 1, 1872, against ex-Collectors of Grant's Administration was $98,000. To this must be added the defalcation of Stannard of Burlington, Vt., of $35,000, and Robb of Savannah Ga., $14,000, a total of full $147,000. In this office the embezzlements are numerous, and the amounts taken by each individual, except in isolated cases, small. The reason of this is that collectors are required by law to deposit daily, and are never allowed to keep on hand, except in the offices of the ports where the business is large, more than $2,000.

Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore—arrested in Sept. 1870—charge, embezzling $12,000 of the public funds, and presenting a fraudulent claim for $5,800 in gold; indicted in September 1871, and pleaded "not guilty."

Nathaniel Gale, clerk in the Naval Office department of the Boston Custom-house, charged, May 1870, with defrauding the Government to the amount of $6,000 in gold.

Wm. A. Gray, temporary clerk in the Boston Custom-house, arrested June 1870, on a charge of dealing in canceled revenue stamps.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Baltimore; accused, November, 1870, of malfeasance in office, in using the public funds for his private business, and his office placed in the hands of a U. S. Treasury agent.

Wm. D. Case, Inspector in the New-York Custom-house; arrested, May, 1870, on a charge of conspiring with John A. Machado and William H. Crum to defraud the revenue by stealing imported goods.

——Palfrey, Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass.; charged with defrauding the Government.

R. D. Ogden, employe in the New-York Custom-house; removed, April 1870, for receiving certain sums for conferring favors upon outside persons, which sums he failed to place in his certified accounts.

Hugh M. Merrick, an employe in the New-York Custom-house; removed, April, 1870, for receiving money for conferring favors upon outside persons, which he failed to place in his certified accounts.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department also aids in swelling the amount, *four hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-five cents* having been taken by the paymasters, including the defaulting clerk in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. There are other cases to increase this sum, but the accounts are not settled, so that it is difficult to arrive at the actual amounts lost.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster Hodge, sentenced October, 1871, to be cashiered to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary, for 10 years for embezzling $445,406 of public money.—There was considerable discussion in Washington at the time the defalcation was detected (Sept. 13, 1871,) over the responsibity; the Treasury Department claiming that the Pay Department was at fault, while the Paymaster's Bureau declared that the Treasury Department ought to have discovered the irregularity of Hodge's accounts months and years before the facts were known.

"Is the *Radical* satisfied with the above reasons?"

GREAT REDUCTION.—S. & J. Snellenburg will sell the balance of their Summer stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices, prior to laying in a full assortment for Fall and Winter Wear. Look out for Nobby Styles, Good Goods, and Reasonable Prices, at the old reliable Clothing House of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

Men's, Youth's, Boys and Children's of the latest styles and patterns, at S. & J. Snellenburg's, New Brighton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Greeley's Views of Civil Service Reform as Expressed in a letter to Hon. Carl Schurz.

The following correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Hon. Carl Schurz gives the views of the former on the great question of civil service reform:

ST. LOUIS, June 26th, 1872.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR—In your letter of acceptance you promise thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest, and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanation as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light.

Yours, truly,
C. SCHURZ.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th ultimo only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly as I may. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by an alliance between the Executive and Legislative branches of our federal Government. Those members of Congress who favor the Administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subservience to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions.

Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of Executive and Legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I had the eligibility of Presidents to re-election the main source of this corruption.

A President should be above hope of future favor or the fear of alienating partisans. He should be the official chief not of a party but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his Administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations on the very gravest questions in finance or political economy.

It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defenders; he will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shrieks of locality and the suggestions of a selfish policy. He will have to conciliate no chief of a powerful clan to attach him to his personal fortune; he will be impelled to appoint (as none will deny that he should appoint) men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep, and disburse the revenue, instead of dexterous manipulators of primary meetings and skilful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party nuisance into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to merit and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminent, wise and good.

As to the machinery of the boards of examiners, &c., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress superior in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the cause of their ill success must be extrinsic.

Had they been accorded a fairer field I am sure they would have wrought to better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we often never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be more potent in our public councils than those which resist even seeming to favor it. That this consummation is not distant I fervently trust. Meantime, thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A Card From C. W. Ellis.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF WARREN COUNTY.

Gentlemen: As it has been claimed that some persons did not fully understand the statement I made at Warren on Friday last, in relation to money having been used at Harrisburg for the purpose of defeating some special legislation, I make the following statement in writing, that none may be mistaken as to the facts of the matter:

Two years ago last winter I was interested with Messrs.

The Beaver Argus.

aver, Pa., August 7th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
..ll time,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
..arter, do	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
..arter, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
..arter, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
..mn,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
..lumn,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
..ntal,	20 00	30 00	38 00	50 00	100 00

..inistrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3.00
.. notices per line, ten cents.
.. Payments to be made Quarterly, except
..ient advertisements, which must be paid
..ance.

TIME TABLE.

..eland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains
.. leave Beaver Station as follow: Mor-
..'comm'n 9 19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast
..C.
..going: West leave Beaver Station as fol
.. Mail, 7.36 a. m.; Accommodation and Ex-
..through to Bellaire) 5.45 p. m.

..he attention of the public is directed
..the following New Advertisements,
..ch appear for the first time in the
..s to-day:

.. Notice—J & R Harsha.....5:iw
.. Notice—Castoria.....C:iw
.. Notices—Dr Johnston.....C
.. Notice—Dr Pierce.....C
.. Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
.. Notice—Dr. Ayer.....C
.. Advertisements—J. Weaver & Co.....C
..ers' Notice—D Singleton.....4eqtc
..ators' Notice—H. Stowe, M. Darragh.4eqtc
.. Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....2
.. Notices—R. Steinfeld.....2
.. Causes—John Caughey.....4eqtc

..HE PLACE to get your Fancy Shirt-
..ts, Cuffs and Collars is at the Cloth-
..House of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broad-
.. New Brighton.

..dmitted to the Bar.—After an
..mination on Tuesday of last week
..s H. Cunningham, esq., of Beaver,
.. on the succeeding day, admitted to
..practice of law in the several Courts
..this county. Mr. Cunningham is a
..ng gentleman of great energy, ex-
..ent habits, fair ability, and is deserv-
..of a fair share of the legal business
..he county.

..Cold Sparkling Soda Water, drawn
.. marble fountains, flavored with
..fruit Syrup—always fresh at Hugo
..ressen's Beaver Drug Store. jet9:2t

..ool.—The crop is slow in coming
.. much sold by farmers in this
..nty, and they seem disposed to hold
.. the fleeces for an advance in the
.. Dealers inform us they are pay-
..cents for good conditioned, well
..ded wool. There is said to be more
.. an average amount in the county.

..ing latest discoveries in the science of
..ography are thoroughly under-
..d by H. Sass, of New Brighton, and
.. marvellous success he has in repro-
..ing Negatives and in finishing his
..ures makes every lover of the Art
.. proud of his proficiency as a Beaver
..nty Artist.

..are Your Postage.—It should be
..own by everybody that the new post-
..ates are now in force. We are again
..ght back to the one cent newspaper
..tage. Transient papers, circulars,
..ards and such that have been two
..s per two ounces or less, are now
..one cent for the same weight.

..USTEAD & Hartzog have just received
.. stock of Misses' Shoes, Boots and
..s.—Broadway, New Brighton.

..All But Seventeen."—J. L. B.
..son, the postmaster of Beaver Falls,
..n Beaver one day last, and while
..stated "we can manage all the Re-
..lcans in Beaver Falls, but about
..nteen. These we can whip-in be-
..re now and the election." All of
.. is bound to be true, but we are inclined
..think that Beaver Falls has more than
..nteen Republicans, who are not car-
..ed about in the Patterson-Dawson
..reeches basket.

..Notice.—From and after this date
..til the first of September next, the
..unty Commissioners will meet on Sat-
..day of each week only. apr10tf

..Extensive Fire at Freedom.—
..Freedom, in this county, was visited by
..destructive fire on last Wednesday.
..he Oil Refinery of the Excelsior Oil
.. took fire accidentally and was al-
..st totally destroyed. The fire origi-
..ated from a leak in one of the stills,
..as allowing the fire to communicate
..th the oil and causing the tank to ex-
..de. The loss is heavy, but we believe
.. works were fully insured.

..AUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr.
..LANES LIVER PILLS bears the
..nature of FLEMING BRO'S., Pitts-
..rgh Pa., and their private United
..tes Stamp. ☞ "Take no other."
..he market is full of imitations.
Apr3:6m.

..The Swiss Bell Ringers.—This
..pular company will give three of their
..ertainments in this county during
..present week, to wit: on Thursday
..ning, Aug. 8th, at Freedom, in the
..demy, on Friday and Saturday eve-
..gs in Powers Hall, Rochester. Next
..ek on Monday evening, at the Opera
..use, in New Brighton, and Tuesday
..ening at Lafayette Hall, Beaver Fal's
..om what we see in our exchanges we
..ve no hesitation in saying that those
..o attend either of these concerts will be
..ll paid for their time and attendance.
..ey are very highly spoken of and de-
..rve a liberal patronage.

..McLEAD & Hartzog, desiring to make
..m for a new stock, will sell their en-
..re stock at the lowest cash prices, imme-
..diately. Come one, come all, and see his
..prices of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters—
..Broadway, New Brighton.

..A western farmer recklessly pub-
..shed the following charge: "I will bet
..$2,25 that my hired man can take long-
..er to go to the harvest field, get
..ork to dinner quicker, eat more, do
..ss, and bear down harder on a pannel
..fence than any other hired man within
..een miles of the flag-staff at Jefferson
..ounty."

..Lemons, Lemon Syrup, Lemon Ex-
..ct and Lemon Essence, at Hugo An-
..dressen's Beaver Drug Store. jy31-2w

..A complimentary Ohio editor notices
..hat "last evening the beautiful daugh-
..er of Mr. Lovepuff, the accomplished
..gentlemanly wagon-maker of this
..city, was united in wedlock to George
..Bernhat, the talented artist, whose
..charming landscapes are upon the dash-
..board of every buggy ever turned out
..his father-in-law's shop, and who at
..ping carriage wheels has no peer liv-
..ing since Rubens died."

..FRESH ITALIAN LEMONS, for sale at
..Hugo Andriessen's Drug Store. jy31-2t

The popular delusion that the nation-
..drink of the Chinese is tea is rudely
..pelled by a writer in a scientific Ger-
..an magazine. This writer, who claims
..to have spent several years in studying
..its people and institutions, declares that
..the people of the lower classes, especial-
..y in the northern provinces, only know
..tea as a luxury, and drink hot water
..with as much pleasure as the wealthy do
..their infusion of tea. The middle and
..moderately wealthy classes use the leav-
..es of certain plants which grow wild, as
..a substitute, while the rich classes only
..use the genuine herb.

..GO TO J. & R. HARSHA at Rodgers'
..Ferry, one mile below Industry, for
..Flour Mills. They keep the Buckeye
..and American, and will get any other
..mill desired. aug7,4w

..At a certain church fair a set of Coop-
..er's works was promised to the individ-
..ual who should answer a set of conun-
..drums. A dashing young fellow was
..pronounced the winner, and received a
..set of wooden pails. The young man
..received his reward with a sardonic
..smile, and would have been angry, but
..one of the sweet-voiced sisters standing
..near suggested that they might be use-
..ful for house-keeping some day. That
..conundrum eliminator suddenly discov-
..ered that that lady had pretty eyes.

☞ All the year round, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in winter and spring.

Greeley and Brown Club at East Liverpool.

—An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown was held in East Liverpool, Ohio, on last Wednesday evening. A club was formed and a constitution and by-laws adopted. John M. Cook, esq., well known in the south-western portion of the county, took an active part in the meeting. Mr. C. has always been an active Republican. Among the other Republicans participating in the meeting were M. H. Foutts, W. E. Hazlett, A. M. Davidson, W. A. Orr, Joseph Diedrich, William Reach, and others.

It is a mark of the unsuccessful man that he invariably locks his stable door when the horse has been stolen. The sort of wisdom never thinks about bodily health until it is gone. But just as much as any disease has become seated, the power of the system to resist and throw it off is weakened; hence time is all important. For dyspepsia, all diseases of the liver, stomach, skin and kidneys, and all that begin in vitiated blood, do not wait until the trouble is confirmed, but attack it by a timely use of *Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters*. jy31-iw.

Adjourned Court Proceedings.

—In the matter of the rule on G. W. Shroads Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, dec'd, to show cause &c. Answer to complaint filed, and hearing continued till next term.

In the matter of assessment of damages on certain streets in the borough of New Brighton, exceptions to report of viewers filed, and case continued until next term.

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county—now doing a good business and will be sold for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to, or address Stevenson & Wittish, Beaver Falls, Pa. jel2:tf

How to Quiet a Baby.

—A farmer who had passed innumerable sleepless nights, immortalized himself by discovering a method of keeping babies quiet. As soon as the squaller wakes, set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone; then smear its fingers with thick treacle; then put half a dozen feathers into its hand, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes again treacle and more feathers, and in place of the nerve astounding yells there will be silence and joy unspeakable.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and Pills —For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per pot or box. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

New Method of Reproducing Drawings.

—According to M. Renault, of Paris, if a drawing be made on strong glazed paper with glutinous ink, and the lines be afterward covered with a metallic powder—the bronze powder of commerce—and if the drawing thus prepared be pressed upon a sheet of sensitized paper, the lines of the original drawings are reproduced in black by the chemical action of the pulverized metal upon the sensitive paper. By softening the ink with the vapor of alcohol and renewing the bronze when it is exhausted, many impressions may be produced.

R. STEINFELD has removed to his new store, corner Broadway and Lock Sts., where he is now prepared to sell Clothing cheaper than the cheapest.

Oil Matters.

—The "Lone Star Oil Well," near Petersburgh, Clarion county, has recently been cleaned out, torpedoed, and re-tubed, and is now doing better than it has ever done before. The yield per day is estimated at 75 barrels. The well is owned by M. & S. H. Darragh, Capt. J. V. McDonald and David Powell all of this county. It is to be hoped the good luck of these gentlemen will continue for an indefinite period in the future.

The well owned by Mr. Thomas H. Mason, near Ohioville, this county continues "faithful," and is doing even better than we announced a few weeks since. It is now yielding about 20 barrels per day, and no indications of diminishing. A rumor is current that Mr. Mason has declined $50,000 for his farm, and holds it at $100,000.

There will be a meeting of the officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House, August 10th, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is requested. By order of the President.

T. O. ANSHUTZ, *Sec'y.*

A New Game.—For a reason that is quite apparent, the Radicals are now making a great effort to extend the circulation of the New-York *Day Book* and Brick Pomroy's paper. We understand that in this place a purse has been raised and these papers are sent free to every Democrat that will lift them. We are informed that Geo. V. Lawrence has had his agents at work for some days past on the eastern side of this county and in Greene, making out lists of Democrats with the intention of sending them the papers named *free of cost*. It strikes us that this should open the eyes of Democrats and cause them to think, before they lend their aid to carry out Radical manœuvers.—*Washington Reveille and Examiner.*

MR. BUCHLING, in the Pharmacy of Rochester, is receiving Pure and Fresh Drugs every week from the East. He will sell nothing to his patrons but the purest articles, and ask the people only to buy once and they will be satisfied with both quality and price. His stock of patent medicines is very complete. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. jy24 tf

Flies.—We believe it has not been definitely determined where the flies all go to, but a question quite as interesting is looming up on the social horizon, and that is, "where do the flies all come from?" There are experts who catch the persistent nuisances in scores by a dexterous turn of the wrist; small boys impale them on pins, vigorous women slash them mercilessly with dusters; thousands lose their lives in milk pitchers, molasses jugs, and apple pies, while tens of thousands are deluded to their deaths by besmeared papers, tumblers of water covered with a piece of bread with a treacherous hole therein, and a hundred other fatal devices of men and women, and yet the force seems to be undiminished. Who shall tell whence they come?

☞ Officers and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons, and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as the very best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.

Trust Children.

—Never accuse a child of a fault unless you are certain he committed it. Children should not be treated with suspicion. We should act toward them in this matter as we feel we ought to act towards others, only with greater tenderness—not less, as is usually done. We should always put the best construction possible upon their conduct; that is unless you are sure a child is telling a lie, and can't prove it, do not show the smallest hesitation in believing what he says. Far better that you should be deceived than run the risk of showing a truthful child that you do not trust him. Your simple trust may make a lying child truthful. Your doubt of his truthfulness may make a truthful child a liar.

Five Hundred Thousand.—500,000 Bottles of *Green's August Flower* has been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to the drug stores of Hugo Andriessen, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester, or Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Pa., and get a bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size at seventy-five cents. Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, or deranged Stomach and liver. Use Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for consumption. nov29:1y.

Personal.

—Dr. J. W. Wallace of New Castle paid our town a visit last week, and tarried among our people the greater part of a day. He is in good health, and seemingly, at all events, enjoys himself while mingling with the acquaintances of his early years.

Dr. Sanderson, formerly of this place, but now residing at Cincinnati, came on a visit last week to Beaver. He is in his usual robust health. He has been traveling in the west for some time past, and reports that whole country wildly enthusiastic for Greeley and Brown. Nothing equaling it has been witnessed since the anti-Nebraska days of 1854.

Dr. R. T. Taylor, who has been absent for the last week or two in the New England States, returned home during the latter part of last week. He wears a white hat, but whether this is any indication of having caught the prevailing epidemic in the East, we are not advised.

The borough constable of Connaultville, Crawford county, is advertised in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* as strayed. His name is Warren W. Cary and it is stated that he left home on the 10th, to visit friends in Mercer county, expecting to return two days after. Not returning as expected, it was found that he had not been at his friends', and no trace of his whereabouts can be discovered. He was last seen, in Greenville, on the 10th inst. As he was a sober, reliable man, and there is no known motive for his absconding, it is feared that he has been foully dealt with, or that he has been taken with a fit—to which he has been subject since his return from the army—and he has wandered off.

Grant & Wilson Club.

—The following are the officers of a Grant and Wilson Club organized in New-Brighton week before last:

President.—Geo. S. Barker.

Vice Presidents.—G. L. Eberhardt, David Critchlow.

Treasurer.—Hon. Agnew Duff.

Cor. Sec'y.—Dr. C. I. Wendt.

List of Letters uncalmed, in the Beaver Post-office, August 1st, 1872:

Mr Philip Bole, (care Steamer Niagara.)
A. Beltzhoover, (care Steamer Niagara.)
Mr Tustin Derove, J M Elliott.
Mrs Lucinda Easton, Garlick & Sizer,
Mrs Louisa Hanby, Mr Henry Hands,
Mr John Laughlin, T. T. Montgomery,
Mrs S M Logan, [care of George Smith]
Patrie Murdoc, Mrs John W. Poe,
John Reno, O Surrogate,
Wm A Smith, esq Mrs Isedore White.

M. A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

A Mistake.—The *Daily Mountain Voice*, of Johnstown, contains an item in regard to a young railroader who came home on Friday night last, and, before going to his home, took aboard a considerable amount of benzine. It so happened that he entered the wrong apartment of his house and got into bed with the wife of a mill man, a co-oppenpant of the house. Next morning the wife of the mill man got up and went down stairs, and while cooking breakfast, her husband came in from the mill. She was struck dumb with horror, hearing, as she supposed, left her husband sleeping in bed, and as soon as she was assured that the figure at the door was not a phantom or apparition she informed him of the situation of affairs. He ascended to the bed room, and while storming the room, the young railroader awoke. Explanation immediately followed, but notwithstanding, every assurance was given by both the wife and the railroad man that a mistake only had occurred, nevertheless the incident has created bad feelings between the families.

PERHAPS no real medicine ever gained the rapid popularity which Castoria has done. One person relates their experience of its good effects to another. It is a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take; does not distress or gripe, but relieves the system, and is sure to operate when all other purgatives fail. Many persons who have ever used Castoria for Stomach Ache, Constipation, Croup, Flatulency, Worms, Piles or deranged Liver, will never again use nauseating Oil, Bitter Pills or Narcotic Syrups. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its soothing, quieting effect it produces natural sleep, and is peculiarly adapted to crying and teething children. It costs but 35 cents, and the bottle will save many dollars in doctors' bills.

Drinking is a habit. Some people drink little, not because their constitutions require less than others; it is their habit. These people never perspire so much as those who drink more. The more that is drank, the more water passes away, or the system would suffer. As it is, the strain affects it. The skin, the kidneys, bowels, lungs are all drawn upon. The result is, as may be expected, exhaustion. For this reason the man who drinks much water, particularly during the summer and in the hotter weather, is less able to endure fatigue. The water is of no benefit to him—that is, the excess. It must pass away, and this requires an effort of the system, which is the sweating process. It is a bad habit to drink water so much; a false thirst is created. We should drink only what is needed. The habit of drinking will soon be overcome, and the person will feel much stronger and more capable of bearing fatigue. In winter, little fluid is needed beyond what our food furnishes; in summer, some more, but not much.

Heat of the Sun.—Forever giving off caloric, yet its temperature never diminishing. This is a problem that exercises the ingenuity of philosophers who hold to the old theory, that the sun is a glowing mass of fire. According to that conception of its physical constitution the amount of radiating heat into unmeasured space would have reduced the size of the center of the solar system ere this, since, unless a provision exists for accumulating in a ratio exactly equal to the waste, a fearful derangement of the the universe must have inevitably ensued soon after the morning stars sang together in concert. To meet the necessary contingency, another theory has been announced, viz: that the sun's heat is kept up to the required status for sustaining all worlds within its nebular jurisdiction by the destruction of millions of meteors, perpetually falling within its burning embrace. Thus, then, otherwise sensible scholars have reduced the mechanism of the sidereal heavens to a level of a baker's shop, who keeps his oven hot by regularly stuffing it with pitch pine.

No Home!—What a misfortune! How sad the thought! There are thousands who know nothing of the blessed influences of comfortable homes, merely because of a want of thrift, or from dissipated habits. Youth spent in frivolous amusements and demoralizing associations, leaving them at middle-age, when the physical and intellectual man should be at its greatest vigor, enervated and without one laudable ambition. Friends long since lost, confidence gone and nothing to look to in old age but a *mere toleration in the community* where they should be ornaments. No home to fly to when wearied with the struggles incident to life; no wife to cheer them in their despondency; no children to amuse them and no virtuous household to give zest to the joys of life. All is blank, and there is no hope or succor except that which is given out by the hands of private or public charities. When the family of the industrious and sober citizen gather around the cheerful fire of a wintry day, the homeless man is seeking a shelter in the cells of a station house, or *begging for a night's rest in the out-building* of one who started in life at the same time, with no greater advantages; but honesty and industry built up that home, while dissipation destroyed the other.

Hon. Robert Darragh.

—We find the following obituary of Maj. Robert Darragh, late of Sharon, this county, in the Somerset *Herald* of last week:

"On Sunday morning, July 21st, 1872, Hon Robert Darragh, of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., breathed his last. Few purer and better men than Mr. Darragh were to be found on earth. He was not only an active living man, but a true Irish gentleman and faithful Christian. Intelligent in the affairs of life, scarcely any duty was overlooked, and almost to the last hour were his mental as well as his physical powers exerted to produce some good result. Mr. Darragh was born in Darraghstown, county Fermaugh, Ireland, on the 23d of February, 1776, and was consequently in his 97th year. He retained his mental and physical powers to the last in a remarkable degree. He came to the United States when a young man and settled in Beaver county, where he resided to the day of his death, honored and respected by all. For several years he represented the Beaver and Mercer Senatorial district in the State Senate with great acceptability. Politically he was a "Whig"—personally he was an honest man. Peace to his ashes."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds upon Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayer's world renowned medicines, those consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Thesion, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—*N. Y. Sunday Globe.* 164.

Shall We Kill the Toads?—My garden is full of toads, with a rather large poetic license. The more manure and the better the cultivation the more the toads thrive. This is probably with a sharp eye to business, for insects thrive best in rich land. Bugs are scarce on a gravel bank. But where the ground has been trenched, and the manure worked in unsparingly, and vegetation is rank there insect life abounds. And the toad makes his domicil under the cabbage or squash-vine, and watches patiently for snails, worms, bugs and millers. That smooth tongue that he darts out with such rapidity looks innocent enough, but it sticks like pitch to every living thing. The power of digestion is excellent. Harris fed one hundred black larvæ, three-quarters of an inch long, to a single toad without destroying his appetite. We cannot agord to lose such an agency as this for the destruction of insects. He does for the ground what the birds do for the trees. Give the toads the freedom of the garden.—*Ex.*

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

—As the season is fast approaching for fall planting of shade and ornamental trees, the following hints may be of interest to many of our readers who purpose beautifying their homes by setting out shade trees the present year. A leading agricultural journal says: "No native tree that we have is better adapted to the purposes of shade and ornament than the sugar maple. Its foliage is full and dense, and its form is that of a rounded cone of beautiful proportions. It is also clean and free from insect enemies. It would be well if, in planting shade trees on our streets, there could be a suitable alternation of different kinds, some of rapid growth for temporary use, and others for permanence. Some attention should be paid to variety. Probably the very best tree for general street planting are the different varieties of the maple. Next in value we would place the elms. For intermediate and temporary planting, the box elder and the ash may be mentioned. Here and there should be the bass wood or linn, and the tulip tree, the horse chestnut, and the buckeye."

Hints About Working.

—The great aim of the farmer must be to make the labor he employs, as well as his own and that of his teams, more effective. To do this requires much study. A man may work hard and accomplish little. He does not plan well, or he lacks system and order. Another lays good plans but lacks energy sufficient to carry them out in all their details. It is a great thing to know when to work and when to let others work. In haying and harvesting, a farmer who employs a good many men should rarely undertake any steady work. He can accomplish far more by attending to the little details than by using up all his strength in pitching or binding. He should always be present, ready at any moment to lend a hand where his work can be most effective. He should be able to see at a glance that every important bolt in a machine is tight. He should know the weak spots in all his operations, and be prepared for all emergencies. He should realize that the weakest link determines the strength of the whole chain. In the innumerable details of farm work this weak link is sometimes in one thing and sometimes in another, but it is always somewhere. In one field it may be in the reaper and in another the binders; sometimes it is the pitcher, sometimes the unloader, or on the stack or mow. It is always somewhere, and the farmer should look out for it, and be prepared to strengthen that point.

School Girl Dresses.

—The following in communication appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: I was at Pike's, and was entertained by the closing exercises of the high school. But, alas! for my recollection of "school girls." At the appointed hour a procession appeared upon the stage which conveyed the impression that a convention of tragedy queens formed part of the programme.

One after another these white-robed damsels stalked in with majestic tread; and, O! were they not fearfully and wonderfully dixed! The fleecy muslin swept the floor in continuous yards of puffing and ruffling, and Heaven only knows what other devices of female ingenuity, rendering it necessary that each one should allow her predecessor ample room to carry along the astonishing amount of dry goods that encumbered her lovely person. One actually sank beneath the weight of her finery—or some one else's—I don't know which. An inflated balloon is a feeble illustration of the extent to which these lasses, who have thus far devoted their minds to the acquirement of useful knowledge, had expanded their garments. Each one seemed greater than the former, and I began to wonder where on earth they would find room for all the paniers, and how they could be all safely stowed away in the seats until the time should come to exhibit them again to the admiring audience. It was a feat certainly requiring adroit engineering on the part of the young ladies who thus, martyrized themselves for the amusement of the lookers-on. A simple school-girl, modestly and becomingly clad, seems to be an obsolete thing in these days of furbelows and toggery. Indeed, there were only five or six young ladies among the graduating class that were dressed with taste—considering they were schoolgirls, and not actresses—and those few were truly refreshing, and, as might be expected, among the brightest and most interesting of the class. What are we coming to? Where will all this insanity in regard to dress end? Heaven only knows. It certainly is a dreadful outlook if we have not now reached the climax, and may soon expect a reactionary movement.

General N. P. Banks for Greeley.

BOSTON, August 1.—The rumors of the defection of General Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, July 31, 1872.—My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation today, the receipt of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday evening in support of the re-election of General Grant and the policy of his administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country, nor from any portion of my fellow citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions, as a representative of citizens of Lynn, to induce me to accede to their request. Their kindness to me many years since is continuing a life remembrance, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew my associations with them; but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them in regard to the Presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interest, I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former prosperity nor promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling in any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of general principles and public interest alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand result of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of a general recognition of these results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I frequently desired it during the war, and in the reconstruction of the states subsequent to the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot regret it. It was what I desired. It is the consummation. Although sudden and startling, it does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support. I cannot advocate before your friends a different course, which neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any of those with whom I have been so long associated, and to whom I am so greatly indebted; but I believe that the result will justify my action, give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valued lives.

Accept the assurances of my lasting friendship and esteem, and believe me yours, &c. N. P. BANKS.

To James S. Lewis, esq., Lynn.

Greeleyism in Pennsylvania—What Gen. Moorhead Says.

—The Philadelphia *Post*, has a correspondent on the wing. On writing from Oil City on the 29th he says:

On Wednesday last I left the city for this part of the old Keystone State, and although business is private, I picked up a few very interesting political notes along the route.

My first stopping place was the city of Lancaster, where I spent a few hours. At this place I find that local and State politics are decidedly lively. The general feeling is for Greeley and Brown. I was told that Senator Billingfelt, who resides in the northern part of the county, is going before the people as an independent candidate for Congress, and that his election over the regular nominee, whoever that may be is considered highly probable.

At Altoona on a Pennsylvania Railroad car I passed on through to Pittsburgh, where I devoted several hours to political affairs, and succeeded in securing an interview with that staunch and well known Republican leader, Gen. Jas. K. Moorhead. From him I received the following:

1. That he is not and will not be a candidate for Congress, as was reported.

2. That he is warmly for Greeley and Brown and the whole liberal ticket.

3. That Hon. Thos. Marshall, Liberal Republican, will probably be a candidate for Congress in the Allegheny-Butler district, and win.

4. That Allegheny county cannot give over 8,000 majority for Grant. Probably less than that figure.

5. That the most influential Republicans throughout the county of Allegheny are for Greeley and Brown.

Leaving Pittsburgh, I made a trip straight through to Meadville, Crawford county, by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. At Meadville I only remained a few hours, which time was devoted to business. I saw a few Republican Greeley men, however, and from them I have the strongest assurance that the county of Crawford, usually Republican by about 1,800 majority, will give a decided majority for the Farmer of Chappaqua.

And here, at Oil City, and, as I am assured, also in various parts of Venango, a large Republican vote will be rolled up for Greeley. I also met a gentleman from Beaver county who seems to be well posted, and he regards the defeat of Senator Rutan as a sure thing. The district for one Senator and four Representatives consists of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties.

BEAVER FALLS, August 1, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: I have been looking in the Argus for opposition to the re-nomination of J. S. Rutan by the District Conference, but none time back, has been disappointed. Up here, those who were most opposed to his re-nomination prior to the county convention are now anxious for it, because they are believed to desire the success of a Democrat. Well, it looks to me as though he would be beaten, if nominated. I am not posted in all sections of the county, but if the same feeling pervades them that rules here, his chances for success are slim.

I have voted for the nomination and election of Mr. Rutan every time he has been up for office, and would have done so at the last primary election, but for the action of his Ku-Klux friends in South Beaver in inserting the decent and respectable men of our party by hooting John S. Dravo, esq., out of their school house after he had been publicly invited to speak there. This action confirmed me in the belief that it would thence forward be safer to vote against any one put up by the Quay-Ring; and there are plenty here and in the adjacent townships who are of the same opinion. We have never yet voted for a Democrat, but we will if Rutan is placed on the ticket. He is but a tool of M. S. Quay, in whom we have no confidence although we take his paper.

I am for Grant for President, and was it not for the hatred entertained against the Ring there would be scarcely a man against him in this locality. We are just beginning to find out the tricks of the *Radical* man, and if it was generally believed that one candidate for Governor was a Treasury-Ring man, he would lose many votes here. It is said M. S. Quay declared, in New Brighton prior to the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, that "The Treasury-Ring would force the nomination of Gen. Hartranft and the party would not dare go back on him" because it was a Presidential year, and they could not afford to lose the election of Grant by the defeat of Hartranft." He was answered that, "We had been compelled to eat port scalawags during the war, but no exigency now so forcibly held us." ANTI RING.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE, SEC'Y OF THE COM'TH, HARRISBURG, June 26th, 1872. jy3:3m

NEW-BRIGHTON, August 3rd, 1872.

MR EDITOR:—The Treasury-Ring organ of Beaver county and whipper-in of the Harrisburg Lobby, likes to notice the undersigned favorably once in a while, and I suppose he expects a response. I would remind the readers of the *Radical* that its Editor still continues to be the "thimble rigger" of the Treasury-Ring, and the apologist of Old Simon Cameron, who was kicked out of the War Department by President Lincoln for swindling the government; and a resolution of censure remains to this day on the records of Congress against him; and all the ill-gotten money he has so freely offered has failed to have it expunged. Yet Cameron has the audacity to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to return him to the U. S. Senate, and Mr. Quay is bound by his pledge to Cameron, to take Rutan to the State Senate to vote for him.

Come again Mr. Corporal Quay. This is interesting to the people of the County. It is not billingsgate. W. W. INWIS.

Democratic County Convention.—The Democratic County Convention assembled in this place last Monday at 10 p. m., and was presided over by Samuel Bigger, esq., of Frankfort. The convention was the largest and most harmonious held by that party in this county for many years. Every township, borough and district was represented, and not a jarring word was uttered in the convention although composed of 160 members. The following is the ticket nominated:

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Lewis Taylor, Rochester.
Congress—Wm McClelland, Lawrence county.
Senate—William B. Dunlap, Bridgewater.
Assembly—William S. Morlan, New Brighton.
Associate Judge—James A. Shaler, Rochester.
Sheriff—John Gerbing, jr., Beaver.
Register & Recorder—M. B. Donehoo, Beaver.
Commissioner—Jonathan Sickman, Borough.
Poor House Director—James Scott, Raccoon.
Coroner—Sylvester Hunter, New Brighton.
Auditor, 3 years—Robert South, Bridgewater.
1 year, John C. White, New Brighton.
Trustees of Academy—R. L. Wilson, Freedom borough; Wm. McCague, Brighton.

The committee appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, reported the following: The committee was constituted as follows: Frank Wilson, E. P. Kuhn, John White, J. K. Buchanan, C. R. Lister

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic State and National Conventions recently held at Reading and Baltimore, and pledge to the tickets there nominated our earnest, undivided, and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the course of the *nominal* Editor of the Beaver *Conservative* in regard to the nominations made at Baltimore, is such as convinces us that he is acting from corrupt motives, with a design to defeat the whole ticket, State, National and County, and to promote the interests of the "Treasury Ring" of this State, in whose employ we believe him to be, and that his paper is therefore unworthy of the support of the Democracy, and can no longer be recognized as the organ of the party whose sentiments he has disregarded and misrepresented.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The County Committee for the ensuing year is constituted as follows:

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Big Beaver—Fergus McClelland.
Beaver Borough—E. B. Dangherty.
Borough Township—Shannon Mitchell.
Bridgewater—Wm. Hurst.
Brighton Township—Jesse Carothers.
Baden Borough—H. A. Bryan.
Beaver Falls—Ira Ransom, sr., Alex Fleming.
Darlington Township—G. W. McCartney.
Chippewa Township—Robert White.
Economy Township—Charles Cheney.
Fallston Borough—Samuel Taylor.
Franklin Township—James W. Pander.
Freedom Borough—David E. Lowry.
Green Township—Robert Reed.
Georgetown Borough—Dr. S. T. Hamilton.
Frankfort District—Samuel Bigger.
McCalm District—A. T. Anderson.
Hopewell Township—Jacob Figley.
Independence Township—George Sands.
Industry Township—J. H. Cooper.
Marion Township—P. A. Bimber.
Moon Township—John Wilhelm.
New-Brighton—S. W. John Glass, esq.; M. W. Dr. W. W. Simpson; S. W., Samuel Bartles.
New-Sewickly Township—P. H. Becker.
Freedom District—John Ingo.
North Sewickly Township—Smith McDaud.
New-Galilee Borough—George Geiss.
Ohio Township—Thomas Russell.
Patterson—J. R. Braden.
Philipsburgh Borough—H. W. Hogan.
Potatoe Township—D. P. Daugherty.
Raccoon Township—J. Scott.
Rochester Borough—Thomas L. Darragh.
Rochester Township—M. Camp, jr.
South Beaver Township—James M. Rutland.
St. Clair Borough—F. G. Duerr.
Glasgow Borough—Henry Camp.

EDUCATIONAL.

Fourteenth Annual Commencement at Mt. Union College.

These exercises, which took place here last Thursday, were of a highly interesting character

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ROSE CADY'S TRIUMPH.

"Then you are determined to disobey me, Rose?"

"Yes. Since you command me to do something which is unjust, and which will make my life miserable. I consider myself under no obligations to obey such commands—even from my father!"

"Undutiful, disobedient child!" said Colonel Cady, in a rage. "If you will not treat me as your father, I will not treat you as my child. Obey me, or leave the house. Choose between the two immediately!"

"I would choose anything rather than marry that man—even death. I believe he is a scoundrel and a libertine!"

"There is no use in prolonging the conversation. You have chosen your path, and henceforth you are no child of mine; and in my house I will not hear the honorable name of Jackson Garner insulted by any one!"

Colonel Cady was pacing the room and flourishing his cane menacingly toward his daughter.

"I am ready to go at any moment when you will give me some money," answered Rose, looking up very calmly."

"I tell you, you are no child of mine!" screamed the Colonel, "and not a penny of money shall you have. You have chosen your own way, and you may go on it, but wholly independent of me."

"Very well," said Rose, rising. "You'll kiss me good-bye, though, father. You know we may never meet again."

"Impudent coolness!" exclaimed the Colonel, stamping his foot and flourishing his cane over the head of his daughter. "Leave my presence immediately!"

"Very well," said Rose, going toward the door. She turned about with her hand on the door knob.—"Who will you get to bathe your head when it aches, read to you when you are tired, stay with you night and day when you are sick with the rheumatism?"

"You saucy, disobedient child!" said the Colonel, rushing towards her with his cane upraised, as if he meant to strike her to the floor. "Don't dare to say another word. Leave this room and house immediately!"

"Yes, sir," said Rose, with a mock courtesy; and dodging the cane, she fled from the room out into the kitchen.

Hester, the housekeeper, was there ironing.

"How terribly hot it is in here!" said Rose, "Come out in the porch; I want to tell you something."

Hester never refused Rose anything. She put down her flat irons, and followed her out into the clean porch, shaded with morning glories.

"Well, now, if that ain't the meanest thing!" said Hester, after Rose had told her about the interview she had just had with her father. "What child, on earth can you do? You ain't ni more fit to earn your own livin' than a baby. I shall go with you if you must go. Why I wouldn't trust you out of my sight, child."

"No," said Rose, "I couldn't have you leave papa, anyhow, Hester. He needs you more than I do."

"You think more of him than he does of you, Rose; perhaps, now he'll get over his pet in a little while.—Don't hurry right off; wait a little, and see if he don't feel sorry for treatin' you so. He thinks as much of ye as he does of his eyes when he ain't mad."

"Well, but he told me to leave the house, immediately, you know, Hester; and so, of course, I can't stay here to wait for him to relent."

"Oh, dear," groaned Hester, "what can you do? What will you do?"

"Stay up in the garret," said Rose, in a whisper, and looking cautiously around her.

"That's just it," said Hester, "you are mighty shrewd, Rose. You take all of your things and move up in the garret, and I'll carry your victuals to you and nobody but you and me will know anything about it."

After a little more whispered talk, Rose went to her room, took such things as she would be likely to take were she to leave the house, and carried them to the garret. She wrote a very pretty letter to her unrelenting father, and left it on her dressing table.

In the meantime Hester had been at work in the garret sweeping and dusting, and trying to make it a pleasant home for poor little Rose, as she called Colonel Cady's spirited daughter. She put down some strips of carpeting, and carried up a great arm chair, a table and a writing desk, and the room looked really inviting and pleasant when Rose entered it as a prisoner.

"I think I can endure to stay here as long as papa can get on without me," said Rose in a satisfactory tone, seating herself in the great arm-chair and putting her feet on the foot-stool near her. "This is a lovely view out of the window. Now, if I were only an artist, or a poetess, or even a novel writer. I could have a fine time here; but I am none of these, so I will embroider father some slippers, to present him when he gets over his pet. Now, I am sure he has no idea of my going away, but he is so very impulsive. I think it time he learned a lesson on the subject."

And with her mind overflowing with such thoughts, Rose Cady leaned back in her cushioned chair, and gazed out on the beautiful landscape.

"I wish I had some money of my own," she soliloquized. "It was so strange that Grandfather Gordon's will was lost. I have heard say he willed to my mother an immense fortune; but the will was lost, and the one made a number of years before that, when my grandfather was angry with her, was executed, and the money all went to some charitable institution. Mamma knew there was a later will—she saw it; and if I could only find it, I'm sure papa would have no desire for me to marry Jackson Garner. He thinks it would all be for my good to marry this rich old man, since he lost so much of his property of late; but I had rather live on bread and water than to do it. I would work my fingers off first.

She sat there until the twilight came stealing on, and a feeling of sadness stole over her.

"I do wish Hester would come up," she said, half aloud.

But she had no more than uttered the words when she heard a light, cautious step on the stairs, and in a moment Hester appeared, bearing a tray of tempting food.

"It is rather late for your supper, child," she said, setting the tray on the table; "but your father has been askin' me so many questions that I couldn't get away sooner, and I'm 'fraid I've told him some things that ain't exactly true. I had to quibble-cate, but I tried to keep truth on my side."

"Has he got my letter?" asked Rose anxiously.

"La, yes, at supper-time when you didn't come down he began to look uneasy; finally he looked at me sideways, and said: Where's Rose? Is'nt she coming down to tea?' I looked as unconcious as I could. 'Why, you turndd her out doors,' I said, 'and she took you at your word.' I thought she grew a little pale, but he began to storm like he generally does, knocked a plate from the table, and stepped on the cat, and stirred things up generally. 'She's a little fool,' he said, 'but let her go. A child who won't obey me is no child of mine.' 'She left you a note,' I said. He told me to get it, and I did. He read it through, and then tore it to pieces and stamped them under his feet. He didn't eat a mouthful of supper, and he asked me all manner of questions, to see if I know'd anything about where you had gone; but of course I didn't know nothin' about it, and so he stormed into the parlor, where Jackson Garner was waitin' for him."

"Then he's here? I'd ditlich rather be in the garret than in his presence," said Rose.

Rose retired very early that night, and was soon on the little white bed in one corner of the garret, while her father was walkin his room in great anxiety and sorrow. He had told Jackson Garner of her refusal to marry him, and her flight from the house; and the rich old scoundrel comforted him by saying she would soon be back, that she only wanted to be a little contrary; it was the nature of all women; still, Col. Cady felt uneasy and disturbed.

"Where could the little girl be that night!" he said to himself as he paced his room back and forth.

He slept very little that night, but the next day tried to appear as unconcerned as possible.

Rose awoke in the morning refreshed, but the day seemed very long and tedious. She read, embroidered, and gazed out of the window; but she couldn't sing for fear she should be heard. That was a great trial. Hester stayed with her very little; she dared do nothing to attract the attention of the Colonel. Toward sunset, lonesome and uneasy, she went to a ponderous chest of old yellow papers which had belonged to her grandmother, and lifted back the heavy cover.

"Who knows?" said she. "Perhaps grandfather's last will was lost among these papers. I will look them all over and see."

She sat down on the floor, and commenced pulling them out on her lap. She looked at them one by one until it was so dark she could not distinguish the letters; then she went back to the window. In the morning she re-commenced the search, and continued it nearly the whole day, but with no success.

That night, when every one in the house had retired, she robed herself in a white dress, and combed her long hair out, letting it fall loose about her shoulders.

"Every one is so afraid about ghosts here," she reasoned, "that if I am seen, no one will stop long enough to see who I am."

She stole cautiously down the stairs and out into the beautiful starry night.

She wore no crinoline, and as she glided along under the maple trees, she did seem like a spirit, and the first sight of her would have startled the stoutest heart. It was nearly midnight, and as she stood among the roses in the garden, and pressed the dewy petals to her lips, a desire to sing took possession of her, and so she commenced a low, warbling tune, as she bent over the roses.

She had sung but a few minutes, when she heard a window being opened, and, looking up, saw it was the window of her father's room.—She ceased singing immediately, and glided under the maples until the window was once more closed, and all was still, then she went back to the house again, and stealthily stole up to the garret.

The next day she continued in her search among the old papers, but night found her still unsuccessful. At midnight again she stole out into the garden, and this time a neighbor passing home late caught a glimpse of her, and fled in terror, supposing she was a ghost.

For several nights more than a week—she made her midnight visit to the garden, until there was a story circulating that the premises of Col. Cady were haunted. The old man was a little superstitious, and as he had seen the white robed figure once, and heard its low, and, it seemed to him, unearthly voice, he began to believe himself that his premises were haunted, and secretly he believed it was a judgment sent upon him for driving his daughter from his door.

The low voice and long hair, reminded him of his wife, who had long been in heaven.

Perhaps her spirit could not rest while her child was a wanderer from her home. The old man was in great trouble; he had thoroughly repented the hasty step he had taken; and he commenced a search for his daughter. Meanwhile Rose had been searching every day for the will, but she had at length taken the last paper from the old chest, and a little disappointed, she threw all the old papers back again, and was about to close the lid upon them, when holding the cover a little carelessly in her small hand, it fell, making an enormous noise, and shutting a large portion of her dress in with the papers.

She raised it, a little frightened lest the noise had been heard, when, to her astonishment, she saw that from the inside of the cover there had fallen a thin lid, and a package, old and yellow, had fallen with it.

Almost sure it was the lost will, she caught it eargerly and opened it, found it to be as she had expected, and she was an heiress to great wealth.

"I'll remain in this prison no longer," she said, delightedly; and with the will in her hand she rushed down to the parlor, where she found her father, looking pale and dejected.

He looked at her a moment in bewilderment, then caught her to his breast, and almost smothered her with kisses.

"My poor child," he said, "Jackson Garner will never trouble you again. Can you ever forgive me?" I have suffered a world of distress!"

All was forgiven, and when the Colonel saw the will, which he had long ago given up all hopes of ever seeing, he flourished Rose about the room, acting like a delighted child.

"You are a shrewd little girl," he said, "to be under your father's roof all this time, while the neighbors thought you a ghost, and I was sending men all about the country to find you. I think I can risk you anywhere, and I will tell George Snow that I will give you to him in spite of his being poor, when I give you to anybody."

Rose blushed, and in after years when she was the wife of George Snow, and her old father dandled her children on his knee, he delighted in telling them of their mother's hiding in the garret, and how he repented of his hasty words.

Senator Schurz and Presidential Patronage.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Carl Schurz, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech concerning the patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed to him by General Alfred Pleasonton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was written, says Schurz, in reply to a note from me the contents of which I have a memorandum, which reads as follows: "Ask Pleasonton whether he remembers a conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, in which he said if I would support the President, I should have all the patronage I wanted, &c., and ask him whether he was authorized by the President to do so." General Pleasonton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have since received from General Pleasonton the following note:

New York, July 26, 1872.—Dear Sir; General, of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public. In explanation of the facts, I would say that, being a friend of the President, as well as of yourself, I desired you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there is no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct that the President wanted your support for his San Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation, I regret it, I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections.

Truly yours, A. PLEASONTON.

SCENES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Blushing Brides—Their Cooing Heard Above the Voice of the Falling Water—Gossip About the Regular Visitors—The Belle of the Season

A correspondent writing from Niagara Falls says that upon arriving at the depot with the other unfortunates, he was glared upon by the hackmen, who were nicely caged and chained in a little place in the centre of the depot. He adds: A few years ago these hackmen and drivers got to be so very demonstrative that they tore innocent passengers in pieces and deposited their remains in triumph at various hotels. I understand before they chained the drivers they used to enter the cars and capture the passengers, take them out and driving them around the place, utterly regardless of the fact that mild-mannered old men and frantic women declared in piteous accents that "they didn't want to stop but were going right through to Chicago." Things are different now. The hackmen are changed and subdued.

During the past week the weather has been cold, actually cold, so that a blazing fire has been very comfortable. Even as I write there is a fire smouldering in the grate. The evenings have been chilly and an overcoat has been my constant companion whenever I take a promenade at night. The difference in temperature between Niagara to-day and New York two weeks ago is something to wonder at. The cold snap has in a slight measure checked the current of visitors; but this is only local and does not effect the great tide of travel. Nearly every day there is a school picnic here, from the country, within a radius of forty miles, and this makes glad the hearts of the curiosity sellers, even if it does not help the hotel keepers much. The leading hotels are well filled, though they are by no means crowded. There are a number of the first families of New York spending the season at the Cataract and the International.

THE BELLE OF NIAGARA

this season is a beatiful blonde, rather *petite*, with blue eyes and a wealth of the fairest hair. She drives about in a basket phaeton, accompanied only by a younger sister. She, is well known in New York society, for she is none other than the charming Miss B——, of Madison avenue. The fabulously rich young widow is here, of course. She is always said to be here during the season, and my friends have said to me as some carriage rolled by, "There she is; look quick—would ask, Who? and be told that it was the rich young widow. Then it would be too late to catch a glimpse of her, and so I have not seen her. I begin to think the "rich young widow" is a myth, for only yesterday I turned my horses and passed the carriage which a friend said contained the fair widow, only to be greeted by a stare from a red-faced English tourist, who was the sole occupant of the vehicle. My friend said he made a mistake—it was not the widow's turnout. I was of very much the same opinion myself. I don't wish to be hasty about the matter, but I think this widow story is a hoax. There is

A LITTLE, OLD, DRIED UP FRENCH COUNT

here, who has been here every year since I can remember. He is not very particularly attractive, and is the very last person in the world you would suspect of being a Count. He receives letters and packages without number through the mails, all addressed to Monsieur le Compte de ——. I pity the poor exile, for our wine doesn't agree with him. That regular nuisance of an individual, "the old visitor," who first came here when the place was a wilderness and he was a boy, is also here, and he corners you up and tells you how the falls are receding, that they have crumbled away and moved up eight feet in fifty years, and then proceeds to figure out the length of time which must elapse before the falls moving at the same rate will reach Lake Erie. I suggest that the wearing away might be stopped by draining the river, and inwardly wish that the same process might be applied to himself. The great social study of the place is

THE BRIDES AND GROOMS.

There is such an amazing variety of the species here; they come and go, and attempt to deceive people by striving to act like old married folks, and failing as piteously as the silly ostrich when it hides its head in the sand, imagining that its body is concealed. Some of the brides are shy, some cool and collected; some are tall, others are short; many are young, and few are old. There goes a nicely matched couple, passing the window this very instant. Everybody thinks they are father and daughter, and everybody remarks how dutiful the daughter is, and how affectionate the father seems. The lady is about 19; dark, beautiful, flashing eyes, pearly teeth, which gleam out from coral lips when she smiles; step is elastic as a fawn's. Her companion is old—say sixty—wrinkled, hair and beard dyed, but gray at the roots; his smiles are grimaces, and he battles desperately with rheumatism. These two are husband and wife—June and December, winter and spring.

THIS YOUNG LADY SACRIFICED HERESELF FOR MONEY,

and does not attempt to conceal the fact, but has told several friends that such was the case. It was a mere matter of business. She lived in Savannah; the man she loved was young but poor; she never would marry a poor man, and when a rich old fellow came from the North and offered her his hand and brown stone mansion she jumped at the chance and married the man, or rather his money. He has children older than his wife, and is obliged to keep a sharp eye on his eldest son to guard against the young man's running away with his step-mother. The hotel piazzas are sorry places for crusty old bachelors after nightfall, for the billing and cooing of the newly married pairs drowns the voice of the mighty cataract. The Falls seem to be a

NICE, HEALTHY PLACE FOR LOVERS.

There are so many places where the Charleses and Augustuses can appear bold and courageous, where their fair young companions can assume the confiding, helpless *role* to perfection. If any one desires to be made heartily sick of love-making and budding matrimony, let him come here for a season. Whenever I get nicely settled in a snug corner about the hotel, or wander off into some secluded spot to enjoy my newspaper and cigar, I am sure to hear some such aggravating remark as this: "Now, dear Tom, do you really love me as much as——. Oh! you naughty fellow, you've spoiled my hat and mussed my hair all up; how could you?" I generally move out of the immediate vicinity. There is no use trying to escape from fate, however, for it is the same in the parlors, at the tables, on the piazza or in the walks. The same old story is told anew at five o'clock in the morning and at all other unreasonable hours, I presume, and there is no more use in trying to convince these honeymoon-struck ones of the silliness of the thing than there would be in trying to stop the great river in its course which, like a gas-metre runs on forever. Every now and then the place is visited by small

DELEGATIONS OF THE "LO" FAMILY.

A short time since there were a lot of Sioux Indians here, and more recently a number of Apaches have "done" the place. It is amusing to see with what contempt these savages from the great West look upon the native curiosity sellers and basket makers, who eke out a living about the Falls. The Indians here, as elsewhere in this State, have greatly degenerated, and are about as noble as sheep. Everything was looked upon with wonder and amazement by the children of the Setting Sun; they bathed themselves in the clouds of mist and spray below the Falls and drank the best wines with joy, it being furnished by admiring spectators. It looked hard to see those "Sons of the Forest" drinking champagne and smoking "Henry Clays," when I knew from experience that they preferred whisky and pig-tail tobacco.

THE HOPS

at the leading hotels have been very pleasant this season, as the music is excellent and a large number of the *elite* of Buffalo society come down every Friday night and remain over Sunday. Some improvements have been made in the place this season, but it is much the same as of old. The curiosity shops and insignificant swindles are as numerous as ever, while the chief attractions remain the same. It strikes me that if there is any place worthy of the name of a watering place, it is Niagara Falls. "Waterfall is here." The Falls used to be the fashionable watering place, but between the hackmen and attractions offered at Long Branch and Saratoga the place has lost its prestige, and has come to be looked upon as a quiet side station. And yet lots of people take a great deal of solid comfort here.

A BASE LIE REFUTED.

The whole gist and force of *The Binghamton Republican's* calumny was a charge that a bargain or compact, or some sort of arrangement, had been made between Horatio Seymour and some one else, whereby said Seymour was to be made Secretary of State in case Horace Greeley shall be chosen President. We have awaited with some curiosity the developments on this point, being assured by Mr. Greeley that no one ever suggested the name of Horatio Seymour to him as a candidate for any office on earth, while he never wrote a line to Seymour, received one from him, or had any sort of message from him respecting any office on earth.

For a full year prior to the Cincinnati Convention men of divers politics had written to Mr. Greeley, suggesting that he should be a candidate for President. He wrote to no person whatever, except in reply to these solicitations, and never named himself when a thousand times asked, "Who shall be the One Term candidate for next President?" Of the answers he gave to the letters addressed to him on this subject a part have been given to the public without objection on his part, though all of them were private. All know that the tenor of a part of them was—"Wait. It is not yet time to open "the next Presidential canvass;" while to the residue he said: "I do "not think the opposition to Gen. "Grant can be concentrated on me." If any one has any letters from him of a different tenor from these, no matter how confidential, we are authorized by Mr. Greeley to challenge their publication.

As to those recently pretending to give the substance of any letters written by him, we are also authorized to pronounce their statements grossly untrue. He never desired any person on earth to get up a meeting in his behalf. He never invited any person to visit New-York in order to confer with him on the subject of the Presidency. And he never invited any person to visit Horatio Seymour or any one else in order to win his favor or secure his support for any office whatsoever. We repeat that, while quite a number have addressed Mr. Greeley on this subject, and some of them have evinced a disposition to run where they were not sent, Mr. Greeley has pursued the even tenor of his way, and oftener repelled than invited proffers of support for the Presidency. If any one has letters from him which are alleged to conflict with this statement, now produce them or be forever silent.—*New York Tribune.*

A Grammatical Dialogue.

The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines, and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians.

Old Gentleman—"Are there any houses building in your village?"

Young Lady—"No, sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Gentleman—"True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Lady—(Looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abrubtly.) "Nearly a year."

Gentleman—"How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Lady—(explosively) "Don't know."

Gentleman—"I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only built, instead of being built as he expected he can not—"

Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

A Neat Repartee.

A story of James H. Beard, the artist, illustrating his quickness of repartee is located at the old Broadway House, in Cincinnati, where the better class of gentlemen were wont to congregate. It seems that, upon one occasion, the Broadway was visited by a party of young bucks from Louisville, who had inherited the traditional dislike of Cincinnati and her customs. As a large party of Cincinnati gentlemen were seated in the traditional room, engaged in conversation, one of the Louisville visitors attracted everybody's attention by vociferating to his friends, "Come, gentlemen, let's have a Cincinnati treat." Thereupon each member stepped up to the bar, and calling for a drink, paid each his own score, and then laughed merrily at the supposed insult they had conveyed. Beard saw their intent, and, turning to his companions, said, "Come boys, lets have a Louisville treat." They obeyed, and emptied their glasses, when Beard winked "loudly" at the barkeeper, and said, "Charge it." The laugh turned on the Louisville party.

A Longer Coat or a Shorter Codfish.

An anecdote worth laughing over is told of a man who had an infirmity as well as an appetite for fish. He was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned the honest buyer slipped a codfish up under his coat-tail. But the garment was too short to cover the theft, and the merchant perceived it.

"Now, said the customer," anxious to improve all the opportunities to call attention to his virtues. Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a great deal and have paid you promptly and honestly, haven't I?"

"Oh, yes," answered the merchant, "I have no complaint."

"Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty was the best policy, and the best rule to live and die by."

"That's so," replied the merchant, and the customer turned to depart.

"Hold on friend!" cried the merchant; "speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give you. Whenever you come to trade again you had better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter cod-fish."

Apple Dumpling.—Make a crust of one quart of flour, two tablespoonfuls of cream-of-tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of butter or lard, a little salt, and milk enough to make a dough that can be rolled out. Cut this dough in eight pieces, roll them thin, put slices of sour apple upon them, fold them up tight and steam or bake. Baking will require twenty minutes; steaming an hour. Either solid or liquid sauce may be used.

Miscellaneous.

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The Latest Novelties in
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JABANESE PLAIDS,
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FANCY POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
DOLLY VARDEN PRINTS,
WHITE GOODS, P. K's, and
Light Fancy SHAWLS & SCARFS;
NEW SPRING SKIRTS,
NEW WHITE SKIRTS;
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS & Bustles.

:o

WE SHALL

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A

JOS. M. M'CR

May 1:6m

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It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

'HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK AND RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with sound and nourishing material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the control and range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any sufferer the truth of these forms of disease in a potent power to cure them.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*
Tumor of 2 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1863.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended—but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a woman of my age to be seen or met, that is better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
[F] Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
[Apl17,'72:1y.

A Word to You, Friend!!

FOR GOOD COFFES,

FOR GOOD TEAS,

FOR GOOD SUGARS,

FOR GOOD SPICES,

FOR GOOD FLOUR,

FOR GOOD FEED,

FOR GOOD TOBACCO,

FOR GOOD CIGARS,

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD

IN THE

Grocery and Provision Line,

AND AT PRICES THAT CAN'T

BE BEAT IN **BEAVER** OR ELSEWHERE.

GO TO

S. SNITGER & CO.'S,

3d Street, BEAVER, PA.

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James H. Rankin,

DEALER IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,
WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS.

Call and see our stock and learn our prices.
No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov1-1y

BOUGHTON'S ADJUSTABLE
MOSQUITO
AND FLY SCREEN,
CHEAPEST AND BEST SCREEN EVER INVENTED.
PRICE, 50 Cts, Extra Quality, $1.00.
Cash Orders by mail promptly attended to. Agts wanted in every town. Address, J. W. Boughton, 1,230 Chestnut St., Phila. Also, Manufacturer of "Wood Carpet." Can be carried in a trunk. jy34-4t

Miscellaneous.

New Spring Goods!

AT

CREERY & Co's

Street, Beaver, Pa.

o:

oid Inferior Goods."

o:

New Millienery Goods:

And NEW STRAW GOODS,
Dolly Varden HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed HATS & BONNETS,
Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS;
RIBBONS, all widths & colors;
FLOWERS, all the new shades;
Ruffing, Puffing, Tucking, & Embroidery,
TOURIST PARASOLS;
SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES and NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
CURTINS,
OIL CLOTHS.
BAZAR-CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

o:

ALSO ADD

CAMBRIC, White LINEN, BUFF LINals that may appear during the Season.

T

EERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
STONEWARE, WOODENWARE
Hardware,
WINDOW-GLASS, NAILS, CUTLERY;
WHIPS, LAMPS, NOTIONS,
SALT, FISH, FLOUR, GRAIN,
Mill - Feed, Oil - Meal, Lard Oil,
SHOT, CAPS, LEAD, FUSE,
Rifle and Blasting Powder,
(Wholesale and Retail;)
Chimney-Tops and Drainage Pipes;
WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL;
Dryer, Turpentine, Colors dry & in Oil;
PAINT BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

WE HAVE THE

Averill Chemical Paint

Mixed ready for use;

PURE WHITE, ALL COLORS AND SHADES,

Warranted Genuine,

and for sale in any quantity—by the quart, in tin cans; by the gallon in tin buckets, or by five gallon kegs.

THE AVERILL PAINT

Has given unbounded satisfaction for many years in all sections of the country, and has been in use in this vicinity about five years, proving itself to be, especially, the colors and shades, absolutely

The Best and Cheapest!

Paint now in use. Rain does not effect it before drying, and when dry it has a hard glossy surface, will not crack or peel off. We will send sample card, price list and testimonials to any person asking for the same.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge in Rochester and vicinity.

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

mar6.6m] ROCHESTER, PA.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale the following valuable property. Academy lots No. 61 and 62, containing about 20 square, lying on the public road leading from Beaver to Vanport.

ALSO—Academy lot No. 73, lying on the Ohio river, adjoining land of Patrick Mulvannon on the west, containing about six acres, these lots are all sowed down in grass and in good condition. The lots are enclosed with good board fences, any person wishing to purchase will please call on me at my office, where all necessary information will be given. GEO. W. HAMILTON.
apr1:tf

G. S. BARKER. F. A BARKER. C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa.*
AND
G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa*
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec21:1y

JAMES R. REED & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,
No 68 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
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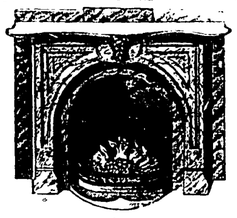

CO-OPERATIVE
FOUNDRY
ASSOCIATION,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

STOVES,
HOLLOWARE
AND A SPLENDID
Assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SAMPLE AND SALES ROOMS,
Reevs' Brick Block,
NEAR
BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY.

May 1, 3m

Miscellaneous.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
James T. Brady & Co.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. & WOOD ST,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY AND SELL
Government Securities, Gold, Silver,
AND COUPONS
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
And do a General Banking Business. We allow SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on DEPOSITS, subject to check without notice.
[jy3:1y.] **JAME. T. BRADY & Co.**

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb:1y

Black and Gold Front,
GEORGE W. BIGGS
No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave.
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14:1y

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having tho